ASHEVILLE NEWS.

"The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded."—Gen. Pierce's Inaugural.

VOL. 5—NO. 43. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1854. WHOLE NO. 241.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions desired or they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Marcus Erwin,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Robert M. Henry
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.
JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON. F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22 1853.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home, and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, March 31.

Samuel L. Love, M. D.,
A Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Medicine,
OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Waynesville and the surrounding country.
He may be found at the residence of his father one mile west of Waynesville, unless professionally absent.
April 21, 1853. 1y

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville, September 22, 1853.

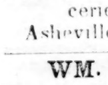
SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings Iron Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854 283—1y

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!
CHEAP GOODS.
WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of
GOODS;
consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.
We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement but prefer *showing the goods on our counter*, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to *sell cheap*. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase, and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.
We have also on hand a large quantity of
Fool's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper
to sell at wholesale
We will take in exchange for goods good janes, linsey tow cloth feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and *cash*.
PATTON & McKEE.
Asheville, April 21, 1853. tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.
Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of
WINTER GOODS.
embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods
—ALSO,—
Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.
They hope to be able hereafter to keep their tock of Goods full and invite their customers and all transient visitors to give them a call
They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.
October 27 1853.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.
April 7.

Paints.
White Lead, black lead, red lead, Par's green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Nov. 24, '53.

Dissolution.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell who is authorized to make settlements.
J. M. SMITH.
W. W. McDOWELL
January 2 1854.

The Last Call.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.
W. W. McDOWELL
January 5th, 1854.

For the Ladies.
Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.
Oct. 20.

Furniture For Sale.
The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville a large quantity of well made and superior finished
Furniture,
of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms J. & J. HIDEBRAN.

Ladies Dress Goods.
We have some beautiful poplins; swiss muslin; plain, dotted and embroidered silk tissue; printed and embroidered muslins of all kinds. Remarkably cheap.
—ALSO—
Colored silks, organdies, tarlton, berages, lawns, swiss and jaconet robes, a splendid article.—Ribbons, chemisetts, capes, cuffs, collars, laces, edgings, &c., at low prices.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
April 7.

Boots and Shoes.
We have recently added to our already extensive stock 770 pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line, as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by orders, when it is necessary; and remember, we *positively* will sell as low as any body.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
October 27.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
James W. Patton,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.
His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and
To the Ladies
He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de lames, berage de lames, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid. beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.
To the Gentlemen
He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.
Of Crockery and Medicine
he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.
Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.
Of Hardware
a large assortment consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.
Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.
With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods at the market price such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.
Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Ready Made Clothing.
Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.
Oct. 20.

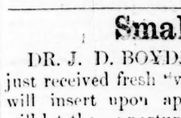
Small Pox.
DR. J. D. BOYD, of the Eagle Hotel, has just received fresh "vaccine matter," which he will insert upon application. Surely none will let the opportunity pass to use the only preventive against this "loathsome disease."
Asheville, March 2.

Wool Wanted.
We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

MARION
HIGH SCHOOL.
The undersigned will commence his second session at Marion, February 27th, instant. The School is designed, and the Principal is determined it *shall be* one of *high grade*, embracing all the studies usually taught in our Colleges. The location is healthy—the village neat and attractive.
Tuition per Session of 5 Months.

For Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography,	$ 5 00
English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography (advanced) Natural Philosophy,	8 00
Higher English Branches,	12 00
Languages,	15 00

Declamation and composition will receive due attention during the session. Elocution taught by lectures. Students charged from the beginning of the month in which they enter. No deduction for absence, unless during sickness. The morals of the pupils will be strictly guarded. A suitable Assistant will be procured. Boarding is *very cheap*. *Come, you that come early.*
T. F. THOMAS, Principal.
Marion N. C. February 23 1854.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Wanted,
At this Office, a boy to learn the Printin business. Apply soon.

HOME.

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection calls,
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded;
Home!—go watch the faithful dove,
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us—
Home is where there's one to love!
Home is where there's one to love us!

Home's not merely roof and room,
It needs something to endear it;
Home is where the heart can bloom,
Where there's some kind lip to cheer it;
What is home with none to meet?
None to welcome, none to greet us?
Home is sweet and only sweet,
Where there's one we love to meet us!

Hints on Stabling Horses and Cattle.

In all the arrangements for constructing and keeping stables in order, the comfort, and consequently the health and thrift of the animal should be kept constant in view. Some farmers, well satisfied with the importance of a pure air, think it sufficient to open a stable window or door occasionally, for this purpose. This usually throws in a strong cold current about the animals feet, the warmer and fouler air remaining, by its less specific gravity, in the upper part of the stable, and unreached by the fresh current. A wooden tube, running up like a small chimney from the upper part, in which the current may be regulated according to the coldness or windiness of the weather, by a wooden valve, is far better.—Cleanliness under foot is another very important ingredient to the comfort of animals. This can be secured only by a good stone or plank floor, very frequent cleanings, and a sufficiency, not superabundance, of clean dry litter. Remember, it is about as easy to throw out a cart load of fresh droppings, in fifty different operations, performed three times a day, as to do it once a week, at one formidable and disagreeable task. A stable, clean under foot, is absolutely essential to a pure air.

Many horses should never be stabled in one apartment, or in adjoining stalls, under one roof. For if one becomes affected with disease, especially if a contagious one, the others in all probably will receive it. One horse getting loose, will disturb the rest; or if one becomes restless from any sudden attack, the noise deprives the others of their regular repose, and renders them also more liable to an attack. It is said that a marked difference in the amount of labor performed by a set of horses, has been observed after a night of disturbed repose from a single affected animal. Every farm should be provided with at least one "loose box" (or room for turning in loosely for any animal that may become diseased.

Sometimes the difficulty of *access to litter*, prevents a proper attention to the comfort of stables. It may happen to be stowed away in some remote corner of the barn, or still worse and more common, out of doors, covered with snow or drenched with rain, and rendered in a great measure unfit for its intended purpose. A good arrangement is to place the "straw barn" between the grain barn and the stables, and partly over the latter.

Stables are commonly made too small. Many of the stalls made for horses are not over twelve feet in length, including manger or feed-box. Eighteen feet would be much better. The partitions should be strong and solid timber, and sufficiently high and tight to prevent their seeing or smelling each other—the usual preliminary to kicking. Boxes should be ten feet square.

Cattle, that are stabled in winter, are more apt to be neglected in cleanliness, than horses. It seems revolting, that the animal from which we derive so much of the supplies for the table—butter, cheese, milk and cream, should be compelled to lie on foul beds and breathe a foul atmosphere. Such cases must of necessity injure the quality, and lessen the quantity of these products, at the same time that the animals suffer in condition. Clean dry beds, from very frequent cleaning and attention, and a good wholesome air, would certainly contribute much to the comfort of the owner and attendant, if they have any appreciation of the elements of comfort and enjoyment.—*Albany Country Gentleman.*

COURAGE OF THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.—The Bulletin de Paris states that General Prim will not return to Spain until the spring, and that he will in the meantime pay another visit to the East. I hear from a friend who met General Prim the other day at an evening party, that he expressed a very strong opinion of the danger of undervaluing the Russian troops as opponents. The General witnessed the battle of Oltenitza, and, while rendering the fullest justice, as he did publicly in Constantinople, to the gallantry of the Turks, he declares that the coolness of the Russian soldiers in meeting death, perfectly astonished him. He saw certain regiments march straight up to the batteries vomiting forth a murderous fire with as much steadiness and indifference as if they had been at a review. This account of the dogged courage of the Russian troops is consistent with what is known of their performances in former wars. It may be true, as some letters from Oltenitza stated, that Russian officers were seen striking their men with their swords to force them to, march onward, but these must have been exceptional instances.—*Paris Correspondent of the Daily News.*

INDIA RUBBER TEETH.—One of the latest achievements in manufactures from India rubber, is that of a Boston dentist, Dr. J. A. Cummings, who professes to have succeeded in producing entire sets of teeth, plate, and dentals, of rubber, vulcanized to the hardness of ivory, and retaining the exactest possible adaptation to the mouth.

St. Peter's Church in Rome can hold 54,000 persons.

Extensive Fire and Loss of Life.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.

A destructive fire occurred here about midnight, by which thirteen stores were reduced to ashes.

It commenced at the Furniture Store of E. W. Perry, on Magazine-street, and extended to the corner of Natchez and Gravier-streets. The Canal Bank was in imminent danger, but fortunately escaped. The loss is estimated at $300,000, of which 228,000 is covered by insurance.

Mr. Woodruff, an old, and respectable citizen, was killed, by the falling of a wall of one of the buildings. Mr. M'Leod had a leg and arm broken, and is otherwise seriously injured. Three other persons were slightly wounded.

THE CALIFORNIA PIONEER.—Jean A. Sutter, in whose mill-race the first discovery of gold in California was made, is a Swiss by birth. He was Lieutenant in the Swiss Regiment of Charles X. and saw service at the Revolution of 1830, when he was wounded. After the defeat and exile of his royal master, he came to this country, and first settled in Missouri, where he became naturalized. He then went to Oregon, across the plains, then to the Sandwich Islands, and thence, in 1839, to California, where he established himself at the junction of Feather and American rivers, and called his place New Helvetia. Nearly the whole country was then occupied by Indians; but by one means or another, he succeeded in inducing a large number of them to work for him, and he lived among them something like a sovereign.

When the Americans came to the country, and war broke out, he took sides with the Mexicans. When peace was established, he had no other title to his immense domains but occupancy, and as most of his Indians deserted him, he could not continue to occupy the land, he found himself speedily reduced from a great proprietor to a simple farmer. He still, however, entertained ambitious aspirations, and was a candidate for the Governorship of California. He was defeated, but in electioneering, he neglected his private affairs, and found it expedient to sell New Helvetia, and seek another residence. He betook himself to the vicinity of Marysville on Plume River, and called his new home Hock Farm. There with a competency, and joined by his wife and children, after a twenty year's separation, he is leading a quiet, rural life.

We gather these particulars from a New York French paper, by a Pole, M. Holenski, who visited him a few years since. He found the "*Old Captain*," as Sutter is familiarly called, though less than fifty, and fresh and youthful in appearance, a very agreeable and talkative companion. He is engaged in writing the memoirs of his varied and adventurous career. In showing his guest his possessions, which were very extensive, he remarked, "But for the discovery of gold, I should now be a very rich man."

THE RABUN GAP ROAD.—W. G. Swan, Esq., the President of the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad, on that portion of the great Rabun Gap enterprise, lying and being situated in Tennessee, returned from Charlaston a few days ago, and after an absence of ten or twelve days, to which city he had gone on the business of the Road. He completed the arrangements to construct our portion of the Road, some fifty-five miles, terminating at the North Carolina line. Our information, derived from gentlemen who have conversed with Mr. Swan, since his return is, that he secured in Charleston, and through the Company, about *eight hundred thousand dollars*, which, added to the *half a Million* of county and individual subscriptions, and the *more than half a Million* of State aid given us, gives us a fund amply sufficient to construct our road. Not only so, but the contracts on the line have been made in pursuance of the arrangements. A corps of Engineers, will be on our line in ten days, for the purpose of a final location. This done, the glorious work of constructing the road will commence, and in all probability the magnificent Bridge to be thrown over the Holston at this city, will be at once commenced.—*Brownlow's Whig.*

HOW MEN "BUST UP."—Men with unassuming wives never "bust." It is the husbands of such women as Mrs. Dash and Lady Brilliant, who find themselves face to face with the sheriff, and certain mysterious documents adorned with red tape and wafers, big enough for target exercise.

The desire of a New York feminine is to outshine her neighbors—not in mental acquirements, but in gingerbread ornaments and gold-edged coal scuttles. If Mrs. Dash gives a game supper, woodcocks stuffed with gold dust, Lady Brilliant takes the wind out of her by getting up another, in which the prevailing dish will be birds of paradise, swimming in gravy made of melted pearls. It is this rivalry, and not "dabbling in railroad stocks," that brings ruination to the fast men of Wall-street. The "ill fortune" of which they complain, is no more or less than a brainless wife. If they would come back to happiness, therefore, they should turn their attention, not to the fluctuation of the stock market, but to the ruinous absurdities of their own fireside. Thousand dollar repasts don't pay, while the merchant who purchases handkerchiefs for "a duck of a wife," should not wonder if the time eventually comes when "a goose of a husband" lacked shirts, and was but ill supplied with breeches.

On Friday night, about 7 o'clock, John Hastings, Collector of the Port of Pittsburg, was knocked down in Alleghany and robbed of $250, gold watch, and the keys of the Custom House doors and the safe. The robbers then entered the Custom House and stole a bag containing $10,000 in $20 gold pieces. Mr. Hastings is in a precarious condition.

Measure 209 feet on each side, and you will have an acre within an inch.

Bonaparte's Early Poverty.

M. Thiers, in his history of the Consulate, recites some very strange and previously unknown particulars respecting the early life and penury of Napoleon Bonaparte.

It appears that after he had obtained a sub-altern's commission in the French service, by his skill and daring at Toulon, he lived some time in Paris in obscure lodgings, and in such extreme poverty that he was often without the means of paying ten sous (ten cents) for his dinner, and frequently went without any at all. He was under the necessity of borrowing small sums, and even worn out clothes, from his acquaintances! He and his brother Louis, afterwards King of Holland, had at one time only a coat between them, so that the brothers could only go out alternately, time and about. At this crisis the chief benefactor of the future Emperor and conqueror "at whose mighty name the world grew pale," was the actor Talma, who often gave him food and money.—Napoleon's face afterwards so famed for its classical mould, was during that period of starvation harsh and angular in its lineaments, with projecting cheek bones. His meagre fare brought on an unpleasant and unsightly cutaneous disease, of type so virulent and malignant, that it took all the skill and assiduity of his accomplished physician Corvisart, to expel it, after a duration of more than ten years.

The squalid beggar, then, the splendid Emperor afterwards—the threadbare habiliments and imperial mantle—the hovel the palace—the meagre food and the gorgeous banquet—the friendship of a poor actor, the homage and terror of the world—an exile and a prisoner. Such are the ups and downs of this changeful life, such are the lights and shadows of the great and mighty.

The Fredericksburg News says: "In the county in which we were raised, for twenty generations back, a certain family of wealth and respectability have intermarried until there can not be found in three of them a sound man or woman. One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is idiotic, a fourth is blind, a fifth is bandylegged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number exempt from physical or mental defects of some kind. Yet this family perseveres to intermarry with each other, with these living monuments constantly before them.

MRS. STOWE AND THE NEBRASKA BILL.—Poor old Aunt Harriet is out in a howling letter to the women of the free States against the Nebraska bill. She thinks it not improbable that slavery will be extended throughout the Northern States, and that slave marts will be opened in New York. "This," she says, "will be the final result and issue of the question which is now pending. This is the fearful crisis at which we stand." And then she pictures the slave driver with his lash, the slave with his chains, and all the imaginary horrors of the "accursed institution," and asks: "And now, is there any thing which the women of our country can do?" And then sends the fair daughters of Eve over the face of the earth speechifying and praying and distributing tracts at a dreadful rate. Wonder if these fair crusaders will put on breeches and high-heeled boots? May the Lord have mercy upon the poor babies they have left behind them, and give their husbands patience to bear meekly the hard fate that awaites them when their helpmates have left their bed and board to engage in this holy crusade. Mrs. Stowe is excited—that's clear.—*Columbus Times.*

COUNCIL OF STATE.—This body met in this City pursuant to the call of the Governor on Wednesday last, and adjourned on the same day.

R. S. French, Esq., was chosen President, and the vacancy in the Council, occasioned by the death of the late Perrin Busbee, was filled by Kimbrough Jones, Esq., of Wake County.

The re-appointment of Thomas Bragg, Esq., and Hon. Calvin Graves, as Commissioners of Internal Improvements, was unanimously confirmed.

Resolutions were passed testifying the respect of the Council for Perrin Busbee, deceased, a late member of that body. They appear in the Standard of to-day.

The members in attendance were, Mr. Hill, of Guilford, Mr. Henderson, of Rowan, Mr. French, of Robeson, and Mr. Stallings of Gates. Dr. Mills, of Rutherford, arrived on Wednesday evening, after the Council had adjourned, having been unavoidably detained on the way. —*Raleigh Standard.*

GOOD.—The following is from the New Orleans True Delta: "Mrs. Mary White, last Tuesday night became extremely tight, and engaged in a fight, punched the head of her loving lord, with a board. The neighbors all around were disturbed by the sound and could not think of sleeping while they heard him weeping, until the police came and the turbulent dame was taken to jail, and not giving bail, poor Mrs. White was locked up for the night. She acknowledged the corn of taking a horn; asked his honor to take pity on her and she solemnly swore she would do so no more. The Recorder heard her tale, and told her not to fail, to go immediately home, and in all time to come, to leave off drinking rum, and conduct herself good, as all women should.'

A beautiful Jewess, says the Empire City, attended a party in Philadelphia, where she was exceedingly annoyed by a vulgar, impertinent fellow.

"And you never eat pork, Miss M.?" asked he tauntingly.

"Never sir;" was the reply.

"Nor use lard lamps," continued the persecutor.

"No, sir," she answered; "our religion teaches us to avoid everything swinish, physically and morally, therefore, you will excuse me for declining to have any more words with you."

Hope on, hope ever.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

The President's Message on the Seizure of the Black Warrior.

In obedience to resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, the President on yesterday transmitted to that body a message, accompanied by all the documents received at the State Department, in regard to the late seizure of the steamer Black Warrior by the Spanish authorities at Havana. Our views on this outrage had been prepared before the message of the President was sent to the House, and as the course of the President is in strict accordance with our anticipations, we deem any comments on his message to be unnecessary. It will produce a profound sensation throughout the country, as it did in the House of Representatives when read there. It is concise, but clear and pointed. It was just such a paper as the outrage called for, and, in carrying out its suggestions, the President will be enthusiastically sustained by his countrymen.—We publish the message, together with a detailed account of the transaction by Mr. Robertson, our acting consul at Havana. They are as follows.

The President's Message.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the department in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana on the 28th ultimo. There have been, in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violations of the rights of American citizens, and insults to the national flag, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba; and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted, and as yet fruitless, negotiations. The documents in these cases are voluminous, and, when prepared, will be sent to Congress. Those now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the Black Warrior, and present so clear a case of wrong that it would be reasonable to expect indemnity therefor as soon as this unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be made known to her Catholic Majesty's government; but similar expectations in other cases have not been realized. The offending party is at our doors, with large powers for aggression, but none, it is alleged, for reparation. The source of redress is in another hemisphere, and the answers to our just complaints made to the home government are but the repetition of excuses, rendered by inferior officials to their superiors, in reply to representations of misconduct. The peculiar situation of the parties has, undoubtedly, much aggravated the annoyances and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban authorities, and Spain does not seem to appreciate to its full extent her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them, she owes it to justice and to her friendly relations with this government to guard with vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of these powers, and, in case of injuries, to provide for prompt redress.

I have already taken measures to present to the government of Spain the wanton injury of the Cuban authorities in the detention and seizure of the Black Warrior, and to demand immediate indemnity for the injury which has hereby resulted to our citizens.

In view of the position of the island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations.

In case the measures taken for amicable adjustments of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1854.

Letter from Consul Robertson to Secretary Marcy.

[No. 35.] CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, Havana, March 3, 1854.

SIR: By the United States steamer Corwin, which I have despatched to Charleston on the 1st instant, conceiving that the importance of the intelligence I had to communicate justified that course, I advised you of the seizure by the custom-house authorities here, apparently, or rather evidently, with the consent and approbation of the supreme authority of the island, of the cargo on board the steamer Black Warrior, of New York, and of the attempt to lay a very heavy fine upon the captain of the vessel, which fine is said to be double in amount to the value of the cargo—all this under the pretence of his having made a false entry, to wit: that he stated his ship to be in ballast, when she had cotton on board *in transitu*. I feel it my duty to repeat the circumstances of the case, to correct any errors that I may have communicated in my despatch before mentioned, number 34.

The steamer was expected here from Mobile, on her way to New York, on the 26th ultimo. Messrs. Tyng & Co., her consignees, on the day before, (25th, Saturday,) entered and cleared her *in ballast*. This has been customary for steamers of the Law and British mail lines. I am informed that the Black Warrior has been entered and cleared *in ballast* since she commenced to run, now about nineteen months past, making two trips per month, without any objection on the part of the custom-house authorities, who cannot plead ignorance of the fact, for immediately that a steamer drops her anchor, two custom-house guards, and an unlimited number of policemen, public and secret, were placed on board to watch every passenger or package on the ship. No attempt has ever been made, that I am aware of, to conceal the cargo. Furthermore, the captain of the Black Warrior has been in the habit to deliver to the authorities, on arrival, several numbers of the public journals of New York or Mobile, of the latest dates, which contained the advertisment of the Black Warrior's being about to sail on such a date, expressing the cargo she carried for her port of destination.

The ship arrived here on the morning of the 28th. The captain delivered his manifest *in ballast*, as had been customary. He assures me that he had always been under the impression that a special concession existed which exempted his vessel and other steamers from the formality of manifesting their cargo *in transitu*; he thinks that the owners of the ship entertain the same belief. On the same day, (28th,) at about 12 o'clock, Mr. Tyng sent his clerk to the custom-house for the despatch of the steamer, to take the same to the captain of the port, to procure the pass for her to leave the port; it was refused to him, and he was informed that the ship was stopped by order of superior authority of the royal exchequer.—Upon this, Mr. Tyng, with the captain, came to my office and informed me of the state of the case. Whilst the former was entering a protest, I took the latter with me to the captain-general. The object of this interview was to lay before his excellency all the circumstances of the case, and particularly to show that there had not been, on the part of Captain Bullock, or any one concerned in the ship, the least intention of violating any law of Spain or regulation of the port. His excellency courteously listened to me, and replied that no report had been made to him on the subject; he also recommended that I should give him my statement in a memorial or official communication. I immediately returned to my office, and prepared my letter to the captain-general. Of this letter, in my anxiety to bring the affair to a satisfactory settlement without delay, I kept no copy, which I regret. In the mean time, Mr. Tyng went to the custom-house, finding that the cause of the difficulty was the omission of the cargo *in transitu* in the manifest, and thinking that as the twelve hours allowed by law to amend manifests had not elapsed, and that by making the amendment the difficulty would be terminated, he applied to the collector, stating that, in the course of fifteen minutes or half an hour, he would be prepared to present the correct manifest. The collector replied that it could not, and should not, be admitted, because he had already applied for the vessel's despatch, or something to this effect. It is true that Mr. Tyng had applied for the despatch; but it may be well to bear in mind that it was not given; and it is a question, in my opinion, whether the steamer could be considered as cleared, in effect, so far as regards the clearance on the 25th, before she had arrived. I deem it *informal*. Mr. Tyng was at the same time informed that the cargo was confiscated, and the captain fined, according to the custom-house regulations. In the afternoon of the same day, (I have been informed,) a gang of men were sent alongside the ship, to commence the discharge of the cargo; but finding that the captain and purser were on shore, the operation was deferred until the next morning, when they again appeared, and the officer at head of the party demanded of the captain the delivery of the cargo, which Captain Bullock declined, remarking to the officer that if he took by force, as he must do, one single bale of the cargo, he (the captain) would instantly haul down his colors, and abandon his ship to them. This seemed to make the officer hesitate. He suspended his operations, and came on shore—no doubt to lay the facts before his superiors, and receive their directions. He soon returned on board, opened the hatches, and commenced the discharge; whereupon, Captain Bullock hauled down his flag, and, with his officers and crew, abandoned the vessel to the Spanish authorities.

On the evening of the 28th I received the captain-general's reply to my letter, which was far from satisfactory. A copy and translation of the same were transmitted to you with my communication, No. 34, sent per steamer "Corwin."

On the 1st, about 12 o'clock, the collector wrote a communication to Mr. Tyng. I send you a copy of this communication, as well as that of a second letter from the same officer, also that of Mr. Tyng's reply. Enclosed you will likewise find a copy of a letter I received last evening from the "intendente" of the treasury, and of my reply thereto. I also accompany a copy of the printed regulations which are handed to all captains of vessels on the first visit from the custom-house officers.

I have omitted to say that I am informed that the regulations concerning steamers require that they shall manifest the quantity of coal they have on board, but that in no instance has this law been complied with. This neglect or unobservance of the laws by the authorities themselves has rendered them obsolete, and therefore inapplicable. I am also assured that a law prescribes that, when it is clearly shown that there has been no intention of infringing the law, or defrauding her Majesty's revenues, parties shall not be deemed culpable. In my opinion, it is simply ridiculous to suppose for an instant that the captain of the Black Warrior had any intention to do otherwise than conform to all established regulations.

Although I had written to the "intendente" last evening declining the request that I should appoint a person to take an account of the cargo proposed to be landed to-day, being led to that course by the idea that the intendente's object was to present at least the semblance of a sanction on the part of this consulate to their proceedings, I, nevertheless, called upon him this morning, remarking, by way of introduction, that I presented myself not only in the character of consul or commercial agent, but as a friend; that I was expecting the steamer Philadelphia to-day, and I was anxious to communicate to my government the true relation of the facts on both sides, that my government might be prepared to meet the many demands upon it for indemnity by innocent parties interested in the cargo; that I did not come to solicit that his government should alter its position, however desirous I might be to aid in preserving good relations between the two governments, but to obtain facts. This led to a discussion. I remarked that I could not see how two wrongs made a right; that it might have been wrong to have entered and cleared the ship in ballast; but that the captain through his consignee, had attempted to correct the error, within the legal time, and he had not been permitted; that this added to the long-continued, and by the authorities well-known, practice of entering in ballast when she had cargo *in transitu*. I did not see how they could put themselves in the right; still, that I was not disposed to contest the law points bearing on the case, but that it had given me much pain that the matter had not been settled satisfactorily and amicably, as it should have been; and finally that I was apprehensive that this affair might create great agitation and difficulty, from the circumstance of there being so many parties interested who had nothing whatever to do with the vessel. To all this the intendente said that he regretted that he had not seen me before; that, as the matter stood, he did not know what to do, but he would examine carefully into it, and try to bring it to a satifactory termination, or something to this effect.

But, in the mean time, the ship has been, by order of the authorities, hauled to one of the wharves, and some of the cargo taken out. There is every appearance that it is intended to proceed with the discharge.

In my despatch (No. 34) I stated that the British mail line have also been in the habit of entering and clearing in *ballast* when they had cargo on board. Mr. Crawford, the British consul, has assured me to-day that such is not the case.

Some of the officers and all the crew of the "Black Warrior" are on board of the United States steamer Fulton; the transient passengers, fourteen in number, are on shore.

I beg of you to consider my anxiety to lay before you all the circumstances that I can bring to mind in regard to this unfortunate affair, as sufficient apology for the length of this despatch.

There are three or four other American vessels in difficulty here at present; but I do not consider their cases of such importance as to require that I shall trouble you with them until I can ascertain the result, and whether this has not been in conformity to law.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant.

WM. H. ROBERTSON,
Acting Consul.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY,
Secretary of State of the U. S., Washingon.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 30, 1854.

W. W. Walker, Jr., of Columbia, is our General Agent for the State of South Carolina, and is authorised to transact any business for this Office.

MORE TESTIMONY.

It is becoming more apparent every day that the Convention Resolution in the Whig Platform cannot unite the Whig party in this State. Among the *honest people* in this section it has been received with the scorn and derision it so richly merits, and we are credibly informed that not more than one of the self constituted leaders of the Whig party in this District favors it. Most of them, we understand, *disapprove* of it, and some, it is rumored, are almost in an attitude of open rebellion against it. Can the people support a party which openly disavows and repudiates the principles of its own party Convention?

The last demonstration we have noticed against the feeble and puerile attempt of the Whig Caucus to humbug the people into opposition to the great principle of Free Suffrage, we find in the Greensborough Patriot of the 18th instant. The Patriot was a strong Scott paper, and has always been an ultra Federal Whig sheet. In an article on the recently constructed Whig Platform it says:

"Candor and common honesty compel the expression of our disapproval; and we know no better way than to make at once 'a clean breast and a short shrift.' We esteem the resolution relating to a Convention on the Constitution as neither *manly nor wise*, BUT UNGENEROUS AND RIDICULOUS."

Now we venture the assertion that the Greensborough Patriot, notwithstanding its strong denunciation of the Platform, will support Dockery, who stands upon it. Will the people consider such a course manly, wise or honest? Will they sustain a party which denounces its own principles as "ridiculous," and still asks them to vote for a man whose views are embodied in those principles, simply because he calls himself a Whig? If, as the Greensboro' Patriot says, his platform is ridiculous, will Gen. Dockery have the impudence to ask the honest freemen of this State to give him office, and thereby sanction and endorse his ridiculous principles?

The Patriot goes on further to say:

"It has been put forth as an argument in favor of this resolution, that *it is impossible to change the basis*. Now the question occurred to us at once—why should the believers in this impossibility make such special and strong provision to *prevent* the occurrence of an impossibility? Besides, it also occurred to us, that this is a strange declaration to be put forth to *freemen*, and by those who recognise the maxim that 'all political power is vested in and derived from the people.'"

The above extract we recommend to the consideration of the Raleigh Register, which thinks the position of the Whig party on this question an admirable compromise, and to Col. John Baxter and the other delegates from this District in the Whig Convention, who surrendered the rights of the West upon the pitiful pretext so well exposed by the Patriot.

Great boasts have been made that General Dockery has never been defeated, and relying upon his invincibility, the whig leaders in this State have, as we have time and again shewn, selected him for the purpose of cramming down the throats of men doctrines which their sober judgment and reason would otherwise induce them to reject, and which the organs of Dockery himself all through this section admit are "neither manly nor wise, but ungenerous and ridiculous." The Greensboro' Patriot is not so blind as other whig journals in the State, and it thus foreshadows the probable destiny of the great *undefeated:*

"This same resolution forms a crooked and unsound plank in the Platform. It is just such a one as has already thrown two of our candidates for Governor. We do not intend to be accessory to the setting of another such trap. Self respect—respect to the opinions of thousands of western citizens—our duty as public journalists, require that we enter this protest—the result of our deliberate judgment and of the experience of the whig party in the State in two disastrous campaigns."

The whig fires are burning very bright in old Guilford, we should say. Where is John Gilmer? Where is the Independent Constitutional Reform Party, that *did not* have a Great Western Convention at Morganton three years ago? Were they entirely killed off by the Federal Whig leaders, or can they resurrect? Bring out your nag, gentlemen, and start a candidate of your own, if you cannot agree with either Whigs or Democrats.—The people will think better of you, for they will then have some slight ground to *suspect* that you are honest!

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

It will be observed by reference to an advertisement in another column, that the Burnsville High School will be reopened on the 13th proximo, under the care of REV. RICHARD N. PRICE, who has been chosen to succeed the accomplished and lamented ADAMS. Mr. Price is well known in this section of country as an accomplished scholar and amiable gentleman.

☞George E. Pugh, Esq., who has just been elected U. S. Senator from Ohio, is a Democrat, and a friend of the Nebraska bill.

GEN. HOUSTON.

A Washington letter writer says Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, will soon resign his seat in the Senate, and retire to his farm in Texas. This is not a retirement to private life, but a temporary withdrawal from public life to go into training for the Presidential race of 1856. The General wants the consideration paid, for which he assented to the absorption of Texas into the Union, and, doubtless thinks his vote on the Nebraska question, will give him strength with the North.

☞We have received a copy of the Navy Register of the United States, for the year 1854. It contains much valuable information.

G. & C. RAILROAD.

We learn that the recent damages done this Road, have all been repaired, and that the cars are now running with their usual regularity over its entire length. Glad to hear it.

ANOTHER.

A collision occurred on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, at Henderson, a few days ago, by which one man was killed, and an engine and two freight cars smashed up.

☞The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says two violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in that city on the morning of the 20th instant.

"THE THIRTY PIECES."

The New York Times, a Free Soil paper, contains a column of editorial devoted to the services and claims of John Bell, of Tennessee, prominent among which is his vote against the Nebraska bill.

DEATH OF MAJOR HOBBIE.

Major Selah R. Hobbie, First Assistant Postmaster General, died in Washington a few days ago.

SENATOR DOUGLASS.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLASS, United States Senator from Illinois, was born, says the N. Y. *Post*, in Brandon, Rutland county Vermont, on the 23d of April 1813, and is consequently, forty one years of age. His father was a physician, and his mother the daughter of a Brandon farmer. At an early age he was apprenticed to the business of cabinet-making, which he soon deserted to enter the Brandon Academy.

Mr. Douglass afterwards read law in Canandaigua, New-York, and in Cleveland, Ohio; after which he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he divided his time between teaching school and the study of law.

In 1834, he began to practice the law, and in less than one year was elected State's Attorney by the legislature of Illinois, over the late Colonel John J. Hardin. At twenty-three he was in the legislature, and afterwards was Register of the Land office. In 1841, he was elected by the legislature Judge of the Supreme Court. Two years afterwards, he took his seat in the lower house of Congress where he remained until 1847, when he was placed in the Senate.

☞A shocking murder was committed at Chapel Hill, on Saturday night last, by J. Brockwell, upon Mr. James Davis. Brockwell is a drunken wretch, Davis a highly respectable mechanic. It seems that Brockwell went to Davis' house and used language highly offensive to Mrs. Davis. Davis tried to get him to go away, at legth took hold of his arm to lead him off. Thereupon Brockwell drew a knife and stabbed Davis so that he died.—The murderer has been committed for trial.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

While some of the Federal papers are keeping up a great noise, and endeavoring to make the world believe the nomination of Gen. Dockery, "with the platform annexed," meets the approval of mankind in general, and of every member of the Whig party in particular, it is amusing to watch the under current, and see the wry faces, and hear the maledictions, not loud but deep, poured upon the heads of those who composed the late Grand Political Abortion at Raleigh. That portion of the Whig party in this end of the State who have heretofore been most active in advocacy of a White Basis, are in a most delightful "fix." *Party* is their supreme god, and yet if they take Dockery and the Platform, they give the lie to their whole past history. The thing is narrowed down to this, and nothing more: they stand before the public deeply committed against a *restricted* Convention, and if they support Dockery they seal their own death warrant. If they do *not* support him, they will be kicked out of the party, excommunicated and declared heretics. Street rumors in regard to a third and White Basis candidate, have been rife here for some days. What these rumors are worth, in point of truth, we pretend not to know. One thing, however, is certain—great dissatisfaction prevails among the Whigs, and we *know* of some very prominent members of that party who declare they prefer the Democratic mode of amending the Constitution, by Legislative enactment, to a *restricted, cramped, anti-Republican Convention.*

We pretend not to see further through a millstone than any one else, but we predict that such a defeat as awaits Alfred Dockery was never experienced by any man in North Carolina. Nor will the vengeance of an insulted and betrayed people stop there, but will be visited also upon the heads of those Western men who in the Convention betrayed their interests and sold their birth-right for less than a mess of pottage! The storm is coming—already its muttering thunders are heard—and in vain may the guilty attempt to escape. They may rave and rant—they may denounce freemen in words steeped in gall—they may raise side issues, and attempt to divert the public mind from *their* guilt—but all in vain. Public justice will find them out—and merited scorn will overtake them.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Some apprehensions have been expressed for the fate of this Bill in the House of Representatives, because of the vote by which it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.—The Washington Star quiets these apprehensions, by stating that some seventeen of its avowed friends voted not to make it an exception to the rule governing the House in preliminary legislation upon all such measures. It will be recollected that the subject has already been maturely considered and acted on by the committee on territories, who some time since sent to the committee of the whole a similar project. The subject is, therefore, *legitimately* in the keeping of the committee of the whole on the State of the Union. The idea that it can be easily strangled there is a fiction, a majority being in its favor. The case is different with a measure in which comparatively few members take interest. When such a bill is sent to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, without being made a special order at this period of a session, the chances are that it will not be reached, as it is not to be expected that a majority will lay aside all business, in which they may be interested, to gratify the wishes of a few.

In such a case as this, however, with a clear majority in favor of the bill, it can be taken up at any time they will, by refusing to take up bills which are before it on the calendar; as is done frequently in such cases. The only hope of its opponents is to defeat it by "legislative expedients," which at times succeed eventually, when a measure is not regarded as of great importance, but never when it may be so considered.

The bill will be taken up as soon as public business, standing in the way, can be disposed of; which action will show how foolish are the cries of the abolitionists that, in the vote of reference they have "killed" the prospect for the enactment of the measure.

NEBRASKA IN OHIO.—By a vote of 17 to 10 in the Ohio Senate a resolution against the Nebraska bill was laid on the table on the 14th inst.

J. P. Michel, who recently died at Baton Rouge, leaves one hundred and fifty thousand dollars without any heir.

Mount Vernon Cotton Factory, in Baltimore county, Maryland, on Jones' Falls, was totally burnt on Monday night. The probable loss is $200,000.

If we may believe the census, every fifth person in the United States owns a horse, and every tenth a dog.

Young gentlemen who dress in tight pants and bob-tail coats have received the appellation of "Shanghais."

A vein of bituminous coal has been discovered six miles from Lewisburg, Va.

Seven hundred thousand children attend school in the six New England States.

☞Col. John Baxter, we understand, made a couple of political harangues out West a short time since; and like a blind snake, as usual, struck at every body and every thing that ever had, or by the remotest probability, might, cross the shadow of his Highness. *As usual*, we came in for a full share of his long pent up wrath; and from the fact that he has not made *more* than a dozen political harangues in the last three months, we conclude that he was very severe indeed—*verry*. The Colonel is one of that class whose safety and welfare demand that they have frequent opportunities of letting off the gas. We are happy to inform our friends in Macon and Jackson that we bore the shock very well, considering—and are now "doing as well as could be expected."

The Colonel, when next he feels like enhancing our popularity by abusing us, ought to strike a new key. That cock-and-bull story of our being bought by Government is worn threadbare. It has lost its novelty. It was but a ridiculous invention when new, and never deceived any one. The Devil ought to be ashamed of himself to prompt any sober man to invent and retail so contemptible a thing. It is unworthy of his Satanic Majesty's fame, and we are surprised that he should have no more respect for his children than to send them out among sensible people upon such a "fool's errand." Col. Baxter is welcome to all the glory likely to accrue from his *generous* conduct.

The Colonel affects to think we are inconsistent. Perhaps we are, but not more so we guess than our accuser. At any rate we are quite willing to compare notes with him. He is at liberty to show us up on the stump, and we'll do up the documents for him through the News. When we are through, all the capital he has made off of us, we agree to buy at a fair price and appropriate to the benefit of the Federal party.

As a specimen of the Colonel's admirable consistency, we annex a few questions, *which he cannot avoid answering in the affirmative*, if he answer at all, and we hope he will take them into consideration and "report progress" when next he stumps it against us—

1. Did you not, in the speeches above alluded to, denounce Robert J. Walker's Pacific Rail Road scheme as an effort on the part of Democrats to swindle the Government out of the Public Lands, rob the Treasury and defraud the people?

2. *Are you or are you not a stockholder in Robert J. Walker's Pacific Rail Road scheme to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars?*

3. Have you or have you not *at this time* an Agent in Washington City to buy up stock for you in this and other similar schemes?

4. Are you not in favor of so amending the Constitution as to prevent a member of the Legislature from accepting office at the hands of that body during the term for which he is elected?

5. Were you not, *during the sitting of the last Legislature*, an active and prominent candidate for a Judgeship?

Democratic Meeting in Jackson.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Jackson county, held at Webster on Thursday the 21st March, on motion, J. B. Allison, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. R. Dills appointed Secretary. Dr. R. V. Welch introduced and read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a Convention of the Democratic party of this State in the city of Raleigh on the 19th April next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor, and that the Chairman of this meeting is instructed to appoint ten delegates to represent the Democracy of Jackson county in said Convention.

Resolved, That we will cordially support the nominee of said Convention.

Resolved, That we endorse and support the platform of principles laid down by the National Democratic Convention held at Baltimore in 1852.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the principles of the last State Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That we regard Free Suffrage as a great popular privilege which ought no longer to be withheld from the freemen of this State, and that we insist upon its incorporation into the Constitution by Legislative enactment.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an extension of the Central Railroad East and West, and we recommend this great and vitally interesting scheme to the impartial and calm consideration of our political brethren throughout the State.

Resolved, That the Administration of Franklin Pierce has justified our confidence in his patriotism, honesty and ability as a Statesman, and that we are satisfied from his conduct that the rights and interests of the South can find no safer or more zealous protector and defender than the President of our choice.

Resolved, That in event none of the delegates appointed by the Chair should attend the Convention at Raleigh, we hereby authorise W. W. Holden, Esq., of Raleigh; and Robt. P. Dick of the county of Guilford, to represent the Democracy of this county in said Convention.

Under the 1st Resolution the Chair appointed the following delegates, viz: W. Latham, J. R. Dills, R. V. Welch, W. H. Thomas, Dr. R. A. Edmonston, Peter King, W. C. Love, Edward Hooper, Elias Brindle, R. V. Hooper.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Asheville *News*, with the request that the Standard copy.

The meeting was addressed at some length by Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Buncombe; when, at the request of Col. John Baxter, a prominent member of the *Whig* party, the meeting adjourned to the open air, and the discussion was continued at considerable length, Mr. Baxter replying to Mr. Erwin. It is sufficient to say, Mr. Erwin fully sustained himself as one of the best debaters of the day, and Col. Baxter will long remember the merciless skinning he received on the occasion.

JOHN B. ALLISON, *Ch'm.*
J. R. DILLS, *Sec'y.*

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Arrival of Arabia at Halifax.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Highly Interesting.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

HALIFAX, March 18, 1854.—The royal mail steam ship Arabia, Capt. Judkins, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 14th inst., reached her dock at half past two o'clock this afternoon.

THE WAR.

Actual operations exhibit no new features, but every Power in Europe continues to arm —France, England, and Russia on an immense scale.

Sir Charles Napier is appointed to the command of the Baltic allied fleets, and Admiral Seymour is in command of over twenty ships already assembled at Spithead.

The ice in the Baltic was breaking up, and part of the Russian fleet at Constadt was ready to sail.

A report from a private source (as yet unconfirmed) says that the Czar has laid an embargo on British shipping in Russian ports.

On the Danube the deep snow prevented any movement by either army. The weather was becoming milder, and the Russians were making ostentatious preparations to cross the Danube.

Omer Pacha was evidently aware of their plans, and was making dispositions of his force to check them.

Some military men think that the Russians, notwithstandtng their demonstrations, do not intend to attack Kalafat, but wish to entrap the Turks to come out.

The Turks no longer occupied any place but Kalafat north of the Danube.

There has been considerable fighting by small parties whenever they had come in contact, but no decisive action.

Another convoy of 16,000 men was preparing to leave Constantinople from Batoum.

The Greek insurrection was in a fair way of being suppressed.

Several British ships of war were ordered from Malta to Piræus.

The Turkish government, in concert with the British, French, and Russian, had addressed a remonstrance to the Greek Court, which had apologized, and dismissed the Minister of Police; but the government is powerless.

The Turks were concentrating a force in Elbasson, under command of the distinguished Halil Pasha.

A statement is current that couriers are on their way to St. Petersburg with a joint note from England and France, demanding a categorical reply, within one week, whether the Czar will evacuate the Principalities before April 30—a refusal, or no answer, by the 18th or 20th of March, to be considered as a declaration of war against the allies. The reply will be laid before Europe. Again, though vacillation is scarcely creditable, it is said that the Czar signifies through Austria some other modification of negotiations.

The fact that Austria adheres to the allied Powers was officially announced by the Emperor Napoleon to the French Legislature.—She will not, however, be called on at present to take offensive measures against Russia, but merely to keep peace on the frontier.

THE CZAR'S ANSWER TO NAPOLEON.

The St. Petersburg Journal of the 24th contains the following as the substance of the answer sent by the Czar to the Emperor Napoleon:—"If his Imperial Majesty extends his hand to me as I extend mine, I am ready to forget the mortification I have experienced, harsh though it be. Then, but then only, can I discuss the subject treated of in his letter, and may, perhaps, arrive at an understanding. Let the French fleet prevent the Turks from transporting reinforcements to the theatre of war, and let the Emperor send me a plenipotentiary to negotiate with, whom I will receive as befits his character. The conditions already made known to the Conference at Vienna are the sole basis on which I will consent to treat."

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

VIENNA, Feb. 21, 1854.—The movements of troops towards the frontier continues.

The government has decided, in conjunction with the Western Powers to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and, if necessary, to employ force to compel her to do so.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET ABOUT TO LEAVE CRONSTADT.

The Brussels Independence Beige publishes a Hamburg letter of February 28, which states the Russian fleet was at Cronstadt probably with the view to gain the sea before the arrival of the combined fleets.

RUSSIA AND SWEDEN.

The negotiations between the Russian and Swedish governments have not terminated, and it is feared at Stockholm that Russia, in order to give more weight to its demands, will make a demonstration by sending its fleets to that capital.

The Russian envoy had a private audience with the King of Sweden on the 21st of February.

AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITTAIN.

The war continued to be quite popular, although not without a shade of anxiety. The additional estimates for the army and navy were considered moderate.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

The Emperor opened the legislative session of 1854 on Thursday, the 2d inst.

His speech commenced by referring to the deficient harvest, 7,000.000 hectolitres of wheat having been imported, and more on the way. Famine has been averted, but war is beginning. France has gone as far as honor permitted to avoid a collision, but must now draw the sword. She has no views of aggrandisement. The days of conquest are passed, never to return.

The results of the frank and unselfish policy of France are known. England, her former rival, is now in alliance, and becoming daily more intimate; Germany, in distrustful remembrance of former wars, and from hitherto paying too much deference to the politics of St. Petersburg, has already received independence of action, and considers freely on what side lies her true interest; Austria, above all, which could not see with indifference the events which were in progress, will enter into an alliance, and will thus give her testimony to the injustice of the war.

The English press is unanimous in praising this speech.

SPAIN.

An insurrection of quite a formidable nature had taken place in Salagossa. The insurgents for a considerable time held the castle Aljaferia and other strong positions. A brigadier horse regiment revolted, and the Captain General attacked them with three columns of infantry and some cannon. Several horses were killed, but the insurgents retained possession of the castle that night, but the next day, losing courage, they retreated, and the royal troops took possession of the city, and some cavalry pursued the fugitives. The city was placed under martial law and disarmed.

Madrid and the whole province is placed in a state of seige.

A general insurrection is considered probable.

PRUSSIA.

Russia demands that Prussia shall at least close her ports nearest Russia against French and English ships. Berlin letters say that Prussia is not willing to accede to this demand.

Prussia has granted her officers in the Turkish service permission to remain.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

Russia makes the same demand on Swedish ports. The reply was not known.

England and France request Denmark to allow the allied fleets to take up their station at Kiel. The reply was unknown.

Both Denmark and Sweden have ordered their citizens in the Russian naval service to return home.

Whigs on Free Suffrage.

The editor of the Charlotte Whig goes a little ahead of our neighbor of the Watchman in denouncing Free Suffrage. He calls it "a poor, miserable, harmless, senseless humbug." That is piling up the agony pretty considerably—if not more.

Only look at it: the Whig Convention was all at once overpowered by the conviction that the "people desire a change in their Constitution." What change? What produced this conviction? Is Free Suffrage the change? Ay, but the Whig Convention had not the spirit, the manliness, the moral courage to name it. Did the triumph of Gov. Reid and the election of a large majority of the members of the Legislature in favor of Free Suffrage, produce this conviction? Ay, but they dare not confess it. Now they pretend to sacrifice their principle of opposition to that measure for the sake of courting popular favor; and while they continue to denounce it as a "poor, miserable, harmless humbug," a "hobby," &c., they tell us they are going for it by a Convention! O yes, the "great Whig party" has sunk so low that without a blush of shame upon its hueless cheek, it proclaims to the world that it embraces as the main principle of its State policy "a poor, miserable, senseless humbug!" Can you believe in their sincerity? Is not *fraud* patent upon the face of such professions?—Does it not prove that the Convention is a humbug, intended to lure the people by making them believe it is designed to give them Free Suffrage, while in fact it is resorted to for the express purpose of killing that measure?

Is political equality a "senseless humbug?" Is a great measure of popular right a worthless "hobby?" So our Whig cotemporaries tell us, and yet, strange inconsistency! they say they are for it—not because they want it or approve it—but because "the people desire it." Wonderful condescension! Admirable magnanimity! *They* are no part of "the people" but in their graciousness they will permit "the people" to have a "miserable humbug" which they are such fools to desire! That is a little *too* condescending, and so as to reveal the *sovereign* in his authoritative capacity also, the mode of obtaining this "humbug" is prescribed. If done at all, it must be done by a Convention, no matter what "the people desire" to the contrary.—*Republican Banner.*

MORAL SUASION VS. PROHIBITORY LAWS.—At a convention of temperance men, held at Woodstock, Vt., on Monday week, the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

Resolved, That we believe the cause of temperance has declined since the enactment of the present stringent laws for its support; and that to recover the ground already lost by ill legislation upon this subject, it is necessary to drive the question altogether from the political arena, and to return to the good old way of convincing men of the error of their ways by the power of reason.

The City Council of Cincinnati have a plan under consideration for passing the Ohio River by means of an iron tunnel—an immense iron tube to run under the bed of the river. The inventor of the plan says of it:

It is proposed to use either cast or wrought iron. I propose to build a tube of iron of any desired dimensions, and sink it in the bed of the river, in sections as low as may be found practicable, by first dredging a channel, deep enough to admit the top being sunk below, or even with the bed of the river, entirely avoiding the use of coffer dams. There is no question about the practicability and superiority of iron tunnels over all other materials, besides being about 50 per cent. cheaper. I put the foot way in the top of my arch, the arch being as near a parabolis curve as practicable, combining strength and cheapness.

Nautical Novel.

BY A PLAGIARIST.

Gulf of Mexico; small ship; young man; very interesting; very romantic; black glossy curls; aqualine features; florid complexion; commanding figure; black clouds; pipe all hands to quarters; storm coming; very dangerous; all hands to the pumps; there goes the jib; masts cut away; storm clearing; all hands pumped; monster ship in the distance; very suspicious; pirate; sailors fearful; young man determined; bound to die or perish in the attempt; armed to the teeth; addresses the sailors; great enthusiasm; flag of the free; die for our country; pirate approaches; hundred guns; pirate captain; big whiskers; crew all fiends; call for a surrender; young man scorns; broadside; female shrieks on board pirate ship; beauty in distress; young man vows vengeance; young man's ship sinking; flag shot off; nails it to the mast; crew leave in boats; board the pirate; terrific combat; seven pirates attack boatswain, kills two with a chaw of tobacco; throws others overboard; sharks around vessel; young man kills pirate captain; pirates give in; shouts tremendous; victory; young man rushes into cabin; finds young lady nearly dead; brings her to; falls in love; papers discovered; young man son of nobleman; young lady rich heiress; tells her story; was stolen away by gipsies; sold to pirate captain; heaven sent young man; preserved; fall on her knees; young man embraces her; sailors get drunk; marriage at sea; life on the ocean wave; ship in port; young man promoted; land of liberty; Yankee doodle! FINIS.

SEVERE GALE NORTH.

Baltimore, March 20.

A terrific gale occurred at Boston on Saturday, causing great damage to vessels, many of which were blown from their moorings.

At Albany immense damage was sustained from the gale, and in that city, Utica and Troy, buildings were blown down, houses unroofed and several persons injured. At Troy a man was killed.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

Baltimore, March 22.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has passed the Maine Liquor Law.

The New York Legislature has also passed the same measure, to take effect in May.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

Baltimore, March 22.

A train ran off the track near Syracuse on Tuesday evening, in consequence of the carelessness of a switch tender. The engineer and one passenger were killed.

A DARING ROBBERY.—One of the most atrocious robberies that we have heard of was committed in our city on yesterday. Miss McNeill, daughter of Gen. John McNeill, deceased, and a niece of President Pierce, was met in one of the public streets by a ruffian, knocked down, and robbed of her purse, containing about thirty dollars, certificates of stocks amounting to about two thousand dollars, and a valuable diamond pin. The blow was so severe that she was rendered insensible, and while in this condition was robbed.—We understand that she was much injured, but are glad that her injury is not dangerous. This bold robbery took place about 3 o'clock, p. m., in one of the public streets, and the robber succeeded in making his escape.—*Washington Union.*

Baltimore, March 18.

A serious riot occurred at New Haven, Conn., on Friday evening, between a party of citizens and a number of Yale students. Pistols were discharged, and dirks freely used on both sides. A man named Patrick O'Neall was shot dead, and another severly wounded in the leg by a pistol ball. Mr. R. H. Scofield, who was quietly passing up Chapel-street, received a stray pistol ball in the arm. The bells were subsequently rung and two cannon brought upon the green and loaded. The riot, however, was finally quelled by the city authorities acting in concert with the faculty of the College.

UTAH.—The New York Herald publishes a synopsis of the annual message of Brigham Young, Goveror of Utah. His excellency estimates the immigration into the Territory during the past year at ten thousand souls.—They have dramatic representations in that far-off region, with an occasional shock of earthquake. On the whole the message is a sensible production.

A resolution has unanimotsiy passed the Legislature of Kentucky, recommending Congress to pass the act creating the rank of Licutenant General in the army of the United States, for the purpose of confering said title upon Major General Winfield Scott. A resolution was also passed condoling with South Carolina and Massachusetts upon the death of John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster.

GOOD.—The Legislature of Texas has passed a bill "to establish the Christian Sabbath," which provides for the punishment, by fine or imprisonment, of such persons as may perform any labor, or procure any to be done on Sunday.

In Virginia, the other day, a judge, in charging the grand-jury, very coolly informed the gentlemen, that as for indicting anybody for passing notes of less denomination than one dollar, (which is illegal in that State,) it is all nonsense. "Pretty much everybody does it," said he; "I am free to confess *I do it myself.*"

This is about equal to the hoosier judge, who acquitted a rogue of petty larceny, because the liquor in that region was "bad enough to make any man steal, and under its influence, the Court itself had on one occasion stolen the landlord's spoons!"

A NEW THING.—Two ladies appeared on the streets of Baltimore, dressed in the height of fashion, one of them wearing a long train on her magnificent silk dress which swept the ground for several feet behind. Following them was a stout Irish boy, apparently about 14 years old, dressed in livery, consisting of tight pantaloons, red vest, and tight-bodied coat with large buttons, and a high black hat put on his head, with a white feather in it.—The young livery man's chief occupation seemed to be to raise his young mistress' trail as she crossed the streets and muddy places. The youngsters on the streets tormented him some.

This is a dangerous period of the year for cold—people should be careful. Mrs. Partington says that she has got a romantic affection in her shoulders; the new geranium in her head, and the embargo in the region of her jogular vein; all from the opening of the window to throw a bottle at a couple of belleren cats on the shed.

A bill has been introduced into the Massachusetts House of Representatives to increase the salary of the Governor of the Commonwealth from its present amount of $2,500 to $4,000.

The late eminent missionary, Rev. Dr. Judson, was, during his collegiate course, the entertainer of confirmed infidel sentiments, and, after taking his degree, he became connected with a theatrical company in New-York. He became changed in his views and habits by the unhappy death of an unbelieving classmate, sometime after leaving college.

☞ The members of Asheville Division are earnestly requested to attend the next meeting of the Division, on Tuesday the 4th April, as business of very great importance is to be transacted.

By order of the Division.

A. T. SUMMEY, R. S.

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

The debt of the town of Winchester, Virginia, is $48,975.

Married,

In the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday evening the 7th of March, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Editor of the North Carolina Standard, to Miss LOUISA V., daughter of the late Robert Harrison, Esq.

In this county, on the 16th instant, by Rev. Alexander Robeson, Mr. O. N HARBIN and Miss PRISCILLA C., daughter of George Deboard, Esq.

At the Asheville Hotel, on Sunday evening last, by Rev. John Reynolds, Mr. G. M. ROBERTS to Miss NANCY FRANCIS RAY.

DIED,

At his residence, near this place, on the 24th instant, after a protracted illness, THOMAS L. GASTON, Esq., aged 49 years. Mr. Gaston was a useful citizen, a kind neighbor, and as a husband, a father, and a master, beloved and respected. But best of all, he was a *christian.* Two years before his death he embraced christianity, and during his long illness, his constant desire was to depart and be at rest. His last words were, "All is well."

In this place, on the 25th instant, ROBERT HENRY, son of N. A. and D. S. Farnesworth, of Madison county, aged 14 months and a few days.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. R. N. PRICE, of Holston Conference, President.

MISS LOUISA A. FARIS, Principal Teacher of Female Department.

COL. JOHN W. McELROY, Steward of Female Department.

The Trustees of this Institution feel themselves happy in having it in their power to announce that the fourth session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 13th of April next, under the management of the above able Teachers. There are in this school a male and female department, which, though both under the supervision of the President, will be kept entirely separate, reciting in different buildings.—The young ladies, excepting those having near relations living in town, will be required to board at Col. J. W. McElroy's, where every thing necessary for comfort will be furnished at the very low price of $1 25 per week. The gentlemen can board any place in town, the above boarding house excepted, and can get board, every thing included, at $1 25 per week. The course of instruction will be thorough and critical, and all that is necessary for a student to obtain a thorough Collegiate Education, is to do his duty, as the Trustees are confident the instructors will do theirs. Declamation and composition will be especially attended to throughout the session; and the morals of the students will be strictly guarded. Tuition will range from $5 to $15, according to studies. The Trustees have procured for the use of the Institution an excellent Planetarium and Tellurium, for illustrating the study of Astronomy. Also, a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus has been purchased, which will afford facilities in those studies not found elsewhere in Western Carolina. The character of the President of this Institution is so well known for ability, energy and industry, that commendation from the Trustees would be useless. Miss Farris has taught in Tennessee and in this State, and has given entire satisfaction.

The Board design employing additional Teachers as soon as practicable, and are determined to place it on an equality with the best institutions of the country.

Young men wishing to board themselves can be furnished with suitable rooms. Let the friends of male education throughout the country exert their influence in our behalf, and our young men will no longer have to resort to other States to obtain an education.

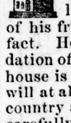
M. P. PENLAND, Pres. B. of Trus.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, Sec'y.

Burnsville, March 30, 1851. 6t

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.



THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

WANTED,

At the "Eagle Hotel," Asheville:

500 Guests,
2,000 Chickens,
1,000 Ducks,
2,000 Eggs.

March 23, 1854.

WAGGONERS, HO!

THE subscribers have now on hand One Hundred Thousand Pounds of GOODS, and are constantly receiving more, to be forwarded to different points, viz:—Hendersonville, Flat Rock, Asheville, Waynesville, French Broad, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Shufordsville, Warm Springs, N. C.; Greeneville, Jonesborough, Newport, Parrottsville, Caney Branch, Warrensburg, Limestone Springs, Rockhold's, Cato, Rheatown, and Paint Rock, Tenn.

GOWER & SINGLETON.

Greenville, S. C., March 23, 1854.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Trustees of the Marion Male and Female Academy will receive bids until the 20th of April, for contracts to erect in the town of Marion an Academy building. The building is to be constructed of brick, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and two stories high. The Trustees reserve the right to discriminate between the bids, or to reject them all.

For particulars of plan, &c., address the Secretary.

By order of the Board.

J. S. ERWIN, Sec.

Marion, N. C., March 23, 1854.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

--ALSO--

Dealer in American, French & English Chemicals,

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy Articles And Dye Stuffs.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for Medical Purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles Law Office.

Anderson C. H., S. C., Feb. 2, 1854. 233—3m

SMITH & McDOWELL

Would call the attention of their customers to their stock of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

which they are now receiving and opening.

We would say to the Gentlemen, call and look at our stock of

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Wool Tweeds,
Rock Island Cassimeres,
Sattinets,

and almost every variety of winter goods, and at as low prices as any of our neighbors.

The Ladies

will please call, for those of them who are acquainted with us know that we always have a handsome assortment of DRESS GOODS, such as

Superior French De Laines, latest styles; Alpaccas, Brocades, Silks, and a beautiful variety of Prints and Ribbons, not surpassed in this market.

We have a good assortment of SHAWLS large and fine; ladies Buck Gauntlet riding gloves, cashmere, kid, and a great variety of cheaper gloves. Call soon, winter is at hand.

It is useless to enumerate everything we have. If you want goods, of any description, either

Hardware, cutlery, smith tools, groceries. dry goods, hats, caps, saddles, crockery, iron. nails. candles, soaps, spices, and particularly a little of

RADWAY'S Ready Relief,

give us a call, and we will furnish you at as low prices any other house can. Look for the brick store, opposite Smith's Hotel. You will see the sign.

Asheville, Oct. 20, '53.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

To The Public.

The undersigned, Attorney at Law, having been abroad, and had some experience in collecting legacies and estates, due residents in the United States, from ancestors who died in Europe, announces to the public that he will sail from New York in June next, for Liverpool and London, to attend to several large claims already committed to his charge; and will take pleasure in attending to others. His address is—Gen. B. M. Edney, Care of American Consul, Liverpool; or United States Legation, London;—where all letters addressed to him, connected with his mission, will be promptly attended to; as he may be detained a considerable time in the prosecution of claims in England, Ireland and Scotland, having qualified himself for the preparation and prosecution of claims throughout Great Britain.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

☞ The New York Herald, and the Daily Globe, Washington, will copy three times, weekly, and send bill to this place. B. M. E.

Money Wanted!

Let no one think this is not intended for him. It is for all that may be indebted to me, either by note or book account. If you wish to save cost, you must settle by April Court. If not, you will find my claims in the hands of an Officer.

T. C. WINGATE.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

F. D. FANNING & CO'S No. 1 Mole Skin Hats, may be found here, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Oct 20.

A Fresh Supply of Salt, Brown Sugar Molasses, received for the people, at the store

June 9. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nails, Iron and Castings.—A fine lot on hand. Call on your friends.

June 9. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

More Light!

One Hundred Pounds of Tallow wanted at his Office, for which we will pay cash—or discount *if preferred.* March 2.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS—FALL TERM, 1853.

W. W. Avery, Adm. of S. S. Erwin, deceased,
vs.
John Glenn and Wife Sarah J., and others.

Petition for sale of Land to pay Debts.

In this cass it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Glenn and wife Sarah J., and Emily H. Erwin, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, commanding them and all the defendants in this case, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county on the 9th monday after the 4th monday in December, 1853, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set for hearing.

Witness, R. L. Gilkey, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1853.

R. L. GILKEY, Cl'k.

January 5th, 1854.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—JANUARY SESSION, 1854.

Polly Allison
vs.
William Lambert et al.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that two of the defendants, William Darnold and wife Margaret, and Ephraim Allison and wife Matilda, are non residents of this State, and without the jurisdiction of this Court; it is therefore ordered that publication be made, six successive weeks, in the Asheville News, notifying the said William Darnold and wife Margaret, Ephraim Allison and wife Matilda, to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d monday after the 4th monday in March next, and make themselves parties, plaintiffs or defendants, or the same will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, Robert B. Vance, Clerk, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in December, 1853.

R. B. VANCE, Cl'k.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Thomas Watson and others,
vs.
Adam Watson, Cyrus Simonds and wife Matty, and George Watson.

Bill to Sell Real Estate.

It appearing in this case that the defendants are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of said Court of Equity at the Court House in Webster on the 3rd Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants bill of complaint; or judgment pro confesso will be entered and the case set for hearing exparte.

Witness, Allen Fisher, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at Office in Webster, February 3d, 1854.

ALLEN FISHER, C. & M. E.

State of North Carolina,

YANCY COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1853.

William Randolph
vs.
W. J. Brown and J. J. Donaldson.

Bill of Injunction.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that J. J. Donaldson, one of the defendants in this case, is a non resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, commanding the said J. J. Donaldson to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity for said county at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, as to him, and set for hearing exparte.

Witness, M. P. Penland, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Burnsville, this 8th day of February, 1854.

M. P. PENLAND, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

McDOWELL COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—WINTER TERM, 1854.

Samuel J. Neal, Adm. &c.,
vs.
The heirs at Law of Thomas E. Upton, deceased.

Petition to Sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants (names not known) are non-residents of this State. Therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of pleas and quarter sessions at the next Court to be held for the county of McDowell at the Court house in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1854, then and there to plead answer or demur, or Judgment pro-confesso will be renderd against them, and the prayer of petitioner granted.

Witness Alfred M. Finley, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1853, and in the 78th year of our independence.

A. M. FINLEY, C'lk.

BELLE FOUNDER.

This celebrated horse will stand the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March, at J. M. Smith's Tan Yard, near Asheville, J. R. Shuford's, Hendersonville, Edneyville, and James Cooper's on Cane Creek, time equally divided between said places.

Belle Founder's dam was a large bay, sixteen and a half hands high; was sired by Bashaw, he by the celebrated Rockingham of New Jersey.—Belle Founder was sired by Belle Founder the second, and he by the imported Belle Founder, the best trotting horse of his day.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, Feb. 15, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

HAVE opened and have now on hand a very large and desirable assortment of fall and winter Goods, which they invite their friends and customers to call and examine.

Asheville, Oct. 20.

Notice.

In October, 1853, I gave Silas Jones a Note for $60 or $65, payable twelve months after date.—All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the consideration for which it was given has entirely failed, and I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

W. L. HENRY.

Sulphur Springs, Feb. 15, 1854.

Tin Ware, of various kinds and at low prices, at

June 9. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ARRIVALS

AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN.

Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Departs Wednesday, Friday and Monday mornings.

MORGANTON.

Arrives Sunday and Wednesday evenings. Departs Sunday and Thursday mornings.

SOUTHERN.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs next morning.

WESTERN.

Arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FRANKLIN.

Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Departs on Monday and Friday mornings.

BURNSVILLE.

Arrives on Monday and Thursday evenings. Departs Tuesday and Friday mornings.

CATHEY'S CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Saturday.

SPRING CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Monday.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, TENN.

Departs on Monday. Returns on Thursday.

WM. E. PILLIARD, P. M.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpetbags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cloths.

Smith & McDowell have superb cloths of every description; cassimeres: tweeds; janes; drap de ete; brown, white and striped linens; also, a capital article of heavy linen for negroes; linsey, &c. All cheaper than such goods were ever before offered in this market. Judge for yourself. April 7.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

April 7.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

IT IS USELESS for a merchant who has a fine stock of goods to name every thing in an advertisement; therefore let it suffice for us to say that we have a variety, a little of every thing in the dry goods line, queensware, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, &c. &c. Call and see fellow citizens, for yourselves.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

Ho, ye lovers of the quid, and puffers of smoke! turn into the establishment of Smith, Baird & Vance—where you will find tobacco, cigars and matches to light with. April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $45 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail, of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

former mail rider on route No. 3964, from Franklin N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened and money was stolen, about the first of December, 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty*, dark complexion, black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken, pert, saucy chap.

Address, J. R. SILER, *P. M.*,
Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.

Franklin, February 23, 1854.

Tanbark.

The subscriber wishes to purchase 100 cords of Tanbark.

J. M. SMITH.

Asheville, April 14

Franklin High School.

At Franklin, Macon County, N. C.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME AND LADY will commence a High School for young gentlemen and ladies, in Franklin, Macon County, N. C., on the 1st Friday in November, 1853. The Terms will be as follows, per session of 20 Weeks:

FIRST CLASS.

Embracing Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, and Primary Geography, $ 5 00

SECOND CLASS.

Embracing Advanced Modern Geography, Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and History, 8 00

THIRD CLASS.

Embracing Composition, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy and Ancient Geography, 12 00

FOURTH CLASS.

Embracing Political Economy, Mental Philosophy, Geometry, Logic, Geology, Domestic Economy, Evidences of Chistianity, the Latin and French Languages, 15 00

Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Contingent Fee 50

Spelling, Reading, and Writing will be continued throughout the whole course; English Grammar, after its commencement, will be continued until a thorough acquaintance with it shall have been acquired.

The morals of the Students will be carefully guarded.

Daily Bills of the Merit and Demerit of each Student, will be kept, and quarterly Reports, stating the proficiency, deportment, and studies of each Student, will be sent to Parents and Guardians.

The Rules which the Students will be required to observe, are simple and reasonable.

Those in charge of the School will expect to guide the Students in the course of study they shall pursue while in the School.

Every Student will be charged from the time of entrance until the close of the Session, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The Fees for tuition will be required one half in advance, and the other half at the close of the Session.

The Male and Female Departments of this School will be taught separately; the whole, however, being under the supervision of the Principal.

BOARD can be obtained in the village on moderate terms.

August 25th, '53.

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.

JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.

Wm. R. Baird, Sec.

December 31, '53.

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Miles and Son's best pump boots; several other varieties youths and boys boots and shoes; ladies and misses shoes and gaiters, may be found at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S

April 7.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 9

REMEDIES

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.
RADWAY'S READY REGULATORS.

The use of which will in all cases

INSTANTLY STOP PAIN, QUICKLY CURE DISEASE AND ALWAYS PREVENT SICKNESS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied it will relieve the sufferer from

THE MOST TORTURING PAIN.

ITS TWO ACTIONS.

Its Primary action is to allay Pain—to neutralize the effects of a diseased action—for if there was no cause there would be no effects, no diseased deposits or unhealthy irritations, there would be no pain.

Its secondary action is to remove the cause itself and to relieve the system from all foreign matters, and entirely cure all complaints herein enumerated.

EXTERNAL PAINS.

THE MOMENT IT IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY, IT STOPS ALL PAIN.

IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago,
Tic Doloreux, Gout, Sprains and Strains,
Distorted Limbs, Paralysis, Sick Headache,
Painful Swellings,

IN A FEW HOURS.

INTERNAL PAINS.

Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Cholera Morbus,
Cholera, Chills and Fever, Pains in the Bowels,
Cramps and Spasms.

HEART BURN—SOUR STOMACH.

A few drops of Radway's Ready Relief will instantly allay the most violent irritations, cleanse the stomach from acid, check the painful most discharges, enliven and invigorate with warmth, strengthen and vigor the cold cramped and shrivelled extremeties, and protect the system from all miasmetic and epidemic poisons.

SICK HEADACHE.

R. R. R. will stop the most distressing sick Headache in a few minutes.

NEURALGIA.

R. R. Relief will instantly relieve the sufferer from the most excruciating paroxysms of Neuralgia.

THE QUICK ACTION OF R. R. R. REMEDIES

Is one of the most important discoveries in Medical science, no sooner are they applied to the painful parts, or taken into the system afflicted with disease, than they telegraph their pain relieving and health restoring influences to all parts of the diseased body.

They are prepared from the active properties of MEDICINALS. Nothing inert or useless enters their composition.

RADWAY'S READY REGULATORS

Are prepared from the active principle of Medicinal Gums, Roots, Herbs, Plants and Balsams.—So that one R. R. Regulator is equal in point of power to four or five of common carthartic or vegetable pills.

They are mild and pleasant in their operation regulating the action of the Bowels, Liver Skin and all other organs. Ladies will find Radway's Ready Regulators a friendly regulator of the female system.

CHRONIC COSTIVENESS

A popular gentleman in this City, well known to Druggists throughout the United States, had not enjoyed the luxury of a natural discharge from the bowels for twenty-five years without the aid of drastic purgatives, which had almost borne him down to the grave, until he commenced the use of Radway's Ready Regulators. He first took four per day for a week, then one every day until the whole organization became regulated. He has now his regular evacuations, and has not taken a particle of medicine for six months.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent.
Purifies, Renovates and Resolves.
The Blood it Purifies.
The System it Renovates.
It Resolves away from the Body all Diseased Deposits.

Its Quick Action.

The moment this powerful Renovator of the Blood, and Resolver of Disease is taken into the body, it commences its work of cleansing and purification.

Bones that are rotten with poisonous and diseased deposits, are made sound and whole by its action.

Bad Blood.

Blood that has become impregnated with corrupt humors and poisonous admixtures, is quickly cleansed and purified, and made clean and healthy.

Diseased Organs.

Organs that have been deranged and prostrated and rendered incapable of performing their natural functions, are suddenly invigorated and strengthened, and enabled to perform their natural duties.

It Regenerates

Every organ and member of the body; it makes sound, healthy and strong all weak, diseased and unsound parts.

Weakness.

In Male or Female is quickly cured, and the debilitated and emaciated made strong, vigorous and healthy. Impotence and Nocturnal Emissions in men, or diseases of either one or more of the generative organs, is quickly removed, and the body restored to a healthy and sound condition.

Low Spirits—Nervousness.

In WOMEN, the numerous complaints and ailments which cast such gloom over their spirits a few doses of the Renovating Resolvent will quickly remove and the most NERVOUS, GLOOMY and DEPRESSED, feel HEALTHY, STRONG and HAPPY.

Salt Rheum.

The most obstinate cases of Salt Rheum will quickly yield to the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. One gentleman who supposed that this complaint was hereditary in his family; and had been afflicted with Salt Rheum since his birth, was cured by the use of a few bottles of the Renovating Resolvent, and the

Poisonous Rheum Entirely Eradicated from his System.

Scrofulous Diseases.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for five, ten or twenty years, where the human body itself is part and parcel of diseased matter, where the bones have become soft and carious, causing the ends of them to ulcerate. Where Nodes, Bronchital Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers and Cancers afflict the system—where Syphilis in its many forms, like a leprosy burns within the human body, spreading its poisonous flame to every organ of the system.

Radway's Ranovating Resolvent

speedily Resolved away all corrupt and poisonous material—Renovated the system—purified the blood, and built up a new body with new and healthy blood.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is sold by Druggists generally.

R. R. R. OFFICE 162 Fulton Street, New York.

N. B.—Look for the signature of RADWAY & CO., on each bottle.

R. R. R. is sold by Druggists every where. Sold in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Sept. 29th, 1853.

Fine Tobacco and Segars

JUST received and for sale by

SMITH & McDOWELL

March 8, 1852.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds, Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other Diseases tending to produce Consumption. Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats, Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the System, and a Gentle and Pleasant Purgative, it is superior to Blue Lick and Congress Water, Salts, or Seidlitz Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1849.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c.

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hestitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, —Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine! Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Schon — Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

100 000 SHINGLES WANTED!!

WE will purchase, if application be made immediately, One Hundred Thousand white pine Shingles, and will pay in goods (part cash articles) at the rate of $3 per thousand for them, delivered in Asheville. Such only will be taken as workmen approve of.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 2, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Holston Con. Female COLLEGE.

The Winter Session of this Institution opens on the fifteenth instant, with the following Faculty:

REV. JOHN M. CARLISLE, President.
MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal Academic Department.
MISS MARY BOYD, Teacher of Music.
MISS PENELOPE TWITTY, Assistant.
MRS. E. K. HUTSELL, Stewardess

Rev. John M. Carlisle has given entire satisfaction, and is recommended to the friends of the College as an excellent Teacher. Miss Carlisle has likewise rendered satisfaction, which is stated with pleasure. Mrs. Hutsell, (widow of the late Rev. E. K. Hutsell, of the Holston Conference,) has taken charge of the Steward's Hall, from whose known kindness and care towards those committed to her protection, much is anticipated.

Terms of Board and Tuition, as usual.

Friends of Education, send on your daughters.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, Sec.

Asheville, Nov. 9, '53.—tf

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the store, house formerly occupied by A B Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all and give us a call."

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7 1853. tf

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

DRUGS.

Smith & McDowell have castor and sweet oil, pain killer, essence cinnamon, peppermint lemon, acids, calomel, paragoric, spirits turpentine by bottle or gallon, varnish copal and leather; cologne, rose water, hair oil, sulphur, blue stone, alum, salt petre, borax, salts, prussian blue, soap assorted, saleratus, sup. carb. soda, yeast powders, &c. April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Deaf and Dumb SCHOOL.

The subscriber, being himself a Deaf Mute, proposes, by the request of the friends of Deaf Mutes in Western Carolina, to teach about fifteen Pupils, commencing on the first Wednesday in January, 1854, at his own house, five miles below the Warm Springs.

It must be understood that the above School is not a chartered, but a private one.

The first fifteen applicants will be received.

The terms for Boarding, Tuition, and every other necessary thing, except charges for medical attendance in case of sickness, for books, paper, &c, will be One Hundred Dollars per Scholarstic year of ten months. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.—One half of the money will be required at the commencement, and the other half at the close of the term.

If any student should come without parent or relative, he must bring a written statement of his full name, the names of his parents, brothers and sisters, the number of his marked clothes, and the name of his Post Office.

Every person applying for admission must be between the ages of eight and twenty-five years; must possess a good natural intellect, capable of forming and joining letters with a pen, legibly and correctly. Any person who has never been taught to write on paper or slate, can be made to do so in a few days or weeks, before he comes to School. This will enable him to improve with greater rapidity at School.

The branches of Education, and the principles of christianity recognised by the Bible, will be taught in the same way as in other institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the United States.

In the interim of school hours, the female pupils will be under the care of Mrs. Neilson. If desired, she will teach them embroidery on muslin, or needle work, for three dollars per session.

As to health, the location is as good as any in this country.

Address Post paid.

PHILIP H. NEILSON.

Warm Springs, Nov 17th, 1853—tf.

Ready Made Clothing, a good assortment, at SMITH & M'DOWELL'

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock & Sarsaparilla.

IS Now put up in the Largest sized Bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only True and Original article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphillis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, loss of appetite, Dicease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the side and Shoulders General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complants will admit this to be a mournful truth: Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the Blood and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as Dr Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits and such as are debilitated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTLEDGE, Grainger county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK Esq., Cincinanti, O.—Dear Sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefitted by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer which, I think found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the meantime she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes one of our Physicians who had seen the remedy used with happy effect, I obtained of your Agents here, Messrs. Rice & McFarland, one bottle of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, and as my wife found relief from that bottle I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are found and well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,

MICHEL GOLDMAN.

Price $1 per Bottle.—Scovil & Mead 111 Chartres Street New Orleans, General Wholesale Agent for the South.

Sold by Smith & McDowell Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr. Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland Marion; L. M. Tuttle Lenoir; A. & J. M Carson Taylorsville; Fitzgerald Burenes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. July 15—4

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula King's Evil White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physcians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some, who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases and what it will do for them when tried.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past. During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster, and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David Hebrew Plaster to all, who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use. Yours truly,

M. W. WALKER, M. D.
Forsythe, Monroe County Ga.
To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVIDS' OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD:—I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July 1849 I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending Physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster" the best remedy for all sorts of pains now in use.

G. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville, N. C., 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will in future have the signature E. Taylor on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no pedlar is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD

111 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

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Hardware, Queensware,

Anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do., white glazed, painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little *"nicicisities"* to set off the table, may be found, and purchased with a little money of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

100,000

POUNDS of *SENECA SNAKE ROOT*, in exchange for Dry Goods, wanted immediately by

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